



**LEIGHTON-LINSLADE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

and

The Public Health Inspector

for the year

1965

A. R. DARLOW, T.D., *Medical Officer of Health*

M. S. LESLIE, *Chief Public Health Inspector*



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To the Chairman and Members of the Leighton-Linslade
Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report the first Annual Report of the Leighton-Linslade Urban District Council.

The amalgamation with Linslade continued smoothly and it can now be claimed that this is an efficient working unit.

The vital statistics were satisfactory and will be seen to compare reasonably with those for Bedfordshire and the national figures.

I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Council, and especially to the members of the Health Committee, for their co-operation and the interest they have shown in our work during the year. I am particularly grateful to my colleagues Mr. Leslie and Mr. Wilson who are responsible for most of the work recorded in the report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. DARLOW,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1965

1.—OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

A. R. Darlow, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.T.M. & H., Barrister at Law.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Petroleum and Meat Inspector:

M. S. Leslie, M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.A. (Scot.).

Assistant Public Health Inspector: G. Wilson, Cert. R.S.A. (Scot.).

Senior Clerk: Mrs. J. J. Page.

2.—STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,180
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,660
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,385
Rateable Value at end of December, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£837,325
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,495

3.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The new amalgamated district has not brought any radical change in the character of the area and the introduction of further industrial processes has by no means affected the clear atmosphere and healthy environment. The wide High Street, which for this reason still holds the weekly Charter Market, is the primary shopping area. It is anticipated that the town will grow fairly rapidly in the next few years due to the electrification of the railway and its proximity to expanding industrial areas. With the completion of the new sewage works the town can be expected to accelerate in growth. There are various opportunities for sports activities and future plans for the area include an open-air swimming pool, 110 feet long, with a small pool for children. Beautiful country districts are within easy reach.

4.—VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	230	183	413
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	22
						—	—	—
Total						244	191	435
						—	—	—

Crude Birth Rate: 24.6 per 1,000 home population.

Illegimate births of total live births: 5.1%.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 22.4 per 1,000 home population.

(The comparability factor for the District being 0.91).

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 24.8 per 1,000 home population.

Adjusted Rate for Bedfordshire: 21.0 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for England and Wales: 18.1 per 1,000 home population.

STILL BIRTHS						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						—	—	—
				Total	...	3	2	5
						—	—	—

Still Birth Rate: 11.4 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 20.9 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 13.1 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Rate for England and Wales: 15.7 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

DEATHS						Male	Female	Total
Deaths in the District	...	...	...	...	...	38	58	96
Transferred into District	...	...	...	...	...	62	38	100
Transferred from District	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						—	—	—
				Total	...	100	96	196
						—	—	—

Crude Death Rate: 11.1 per 1,000 home population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 11.4 per 1,000 home population.

(The comparability factor for the District being 1.03).

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 8.3 per 1,000 home population.

Adjusted Rate for Bedfordshire: 10.2 per 1,000 home population.

Rate for England and Wales: 11.5 per 1,000 home population.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
						—	—	—
				Total	...	6	3	9
						—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rate: 20.7 per 1,000 related live births.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: 16.7 per 1,000 related live births.

Rate for Bedfordshire: 18.4 per 1,000 related live births.

Rate for England and Wales: 19.0 per 1,000 related live births.

DEATHS CONNECTED WITH CHILDBIRTH

Maternal Mortality: Nil.

As compared with:—

Average of last five years: Nil.

Rate for Bedfordshire: Nil.

Rate for England and Wales: 0.25 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The vital statistics continue to be satisfactory. It must always be stressed that the total numbers involved are small and a few births or deaths either way could considerably alter the ratios. However, the fact that they continue to be satisfactory from year to year does give them greater significance.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in Years								75 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
															1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65
2 Tuberculosis, other	1	—					1	—										
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	1												1	—	3	1	
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	2											2	—	3	1	—	
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	7											—	2	—	—	4	
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	1													—	1		
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	4							—	1					4	2	—	
16 Diabetes	2	1											—	1		2	—	
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	25																
18 Coronary disease, angina	19	25																
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	2							1	—								
20 Other heart disease	7	6																
21 Other circulatory disease	2	3																
22 Influenza	—	1																
23 Pneumonia	3	5																
24 Bronchitis	7	2																
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1			—	1												
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	1																
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1																
31 Congenital malformations	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	1										
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	8	3	1														
33 Motor vehicle accidents	2	3																
34 All other accidents	1	1																
35 Suicide	1	1																
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	1																
	102	94	4	2	2	1	2	2	—	1	3	2	1	2	7	23	19	39
																	53	

CAUSE OF DEATH IN INFANTS

	M.	F.
Congenital malformations	3	1
Other Diseases of respiratory system	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	1

5.—DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Administered by the Southern Divisional Health Committee.

Miss J. M. Fairfax, "Bembridge," Grovebury Road.

Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 2146.

Mrs. W. Jones, 68 Highfield Road.

Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 3638.

Miss B. A. Meegan, "Bembridge," Grovebury Road.

Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 2146.

Miss A. J. Rumbelow, 43 Plum Tree Lane.

Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 3063.

Mr. A. Crispin, 14 Brooklands Drive.

Tel.: Leighton Buzzard 2402.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

There are four Health Visitors in the District:

Mrs. M. E. Nelson, 2 Atterbury Avenue, Leighton Buzzard.

Mrs. J. M. Meers, 19 Moreton Avenue, Harpenden.

Miss D. Northam, Woodbine Cottage, Eggington.

Miss E. B. Strong, 62 Golden Riddy, Linslade.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

Bassett Road, every Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m.

MOTHERCRAFT CLINIC

Bassett Road, every Wednesday, 2.30 to 4 p.m.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Bassett Road

Audiometry

As required

Child Guidance

2 sessions weekly

Dental

6 sessions weekly

Routine School Medical

Inspections
(where school facilities
are poor)

Sessions as required

Speech Therapy

2 sessions weekly

HOME HELP SERVICE

Organiser: Miss K. Kelly, Health Centre, Kingsway, Dunstable, and
The Health Centre, Bassett Road, Leighton Buzzard.

6.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the urban district is the responsibility of the Mid-
Beds. Water Board who make regular checks of the purity of the water. The
source of the supply is from the water-bearing greensand into which boreholes are
sunk to a depth of some 250 feet. The results of chemical analysis are indicative

of a pure and wholesome water and although hard in character is not excessively so, of very satisfactory organic quality and suitable for public supply purposes.

With regard to Fluoridation the new Council concurred with the decision taken by the former separate Authorities. The Beds. C.C. and the Mid-Beds. Water Board have been asked to arrange for the addition of fluoride to the water supplies of the new district.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (in part per million)

Colour	...	...	...	Nil	Fluoride (F)	...	...	...	0.2
pH	...	...	...	7.8	Odour	...	...	...	Nil
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	450	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	15
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	28	Dissolved solids dried at 180° C	...	...	...	330
Hardness total	...	...	...	250	Alkalinity as calcium carbonate	...	...	...	160
Carbonate	...	...	...	160	Nitrite nitrogen	...	...	...	Absent
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	90	Oxygen absorbed	...	...	...	0.10
Nitrate nitrogen	...	...	...	0.0	Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	0.30
Ammoniaral nitrogen	...	...	...	0.07	Metals—Iron	...	...	...	0.03
Albuminoid nitrogen	...	...	...	0.00	Zinc, Copper, Lead, Manganese	...	...	...	Absent
Turbidity	...	...	Less than 3		Silica	...	...	...	11

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Probable number of Coliform bacilli per 100 ml. Nil.
Probable number of Bact. coli (Type 1) per 100 ml. Nil.
Remarks: Highly satisfactory.

POPULATION SUPPLIED				No. of Houses	Population
Direct to houses	...	...	...	5,375	17,582
From stand pipes	...	...	...	10	18

RAINFALL

The Station at which the rainfall is taken is Dunstable.

Month	Total Ins.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.		No. of Days with .01 ins. or more	No. of Days with .04 ins. or more
		Ins.	Date		
January ...	2.18	0.43	13th	19	14
February ...	0.93	0.22	16th	14	7
March ...	2.26	0.57	20th	19	11
April ...	2.15	0.28	27th	18	14
May ...	2.39	0.44	4th	17	14
June ...	2 06	0.45	21st	15	12
July ...	4.23	1.02	19th	22	18
August ...	3.45	1.07	2nd	15	11
September	5.04	1.25	25th	18	14
October ...	0.92	0.44	31st	6	3
November	3.39	0.72	28th	20	16
December	5.11	0.60	22nd	23	17

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Very few houses now remain on cesspool drainage and all the new housing estates have been able to connect to the main sewerage system. The new sewage works were put into commission on the 14th June and an official inspection of the completed works was made by the members of the Council on the 14th July. The operation of the new works means the go-ahead for large scale development.

CLEAN AIR

The pollution of the atmosphere is not a problem as such within the urban district. The Council is concerned mainly with ensuring that all new furnaces should as far as practicable be capable of operating continuously without emitting smoke. Notice of all proposed installations must be given to the Council and during the year seven notices were received. The Council is also required to reject plans of a new building if the height of the chimney is insufficient to prevent as far as practicable the smoke, grit, dust or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Complaints about noise are met with from time to time. In the majority of cases in this district the problems raised have been essentially matters of private remedy as the level of noise complained of could not be brought within the definition of a "public health nuisance."

For a short period in the summer months a portable grain drying unit caused a considerable nuisance to the occupants of dwellings in a residential area. Baffle walls of straw bales and various other measures taken did have the effect of reducing the noise to an acceptable level.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

There is a swimming pool situated in the grounds of the Cedars School for use of pupils and members of the staff. Arrangements have been made, however, for pupils from other schools to use it. A continuous filtration and chlorination plant is used. An additional school pool was put into use last year at the Pulford Secondary Modern School, Pulford Road.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The rivers and streams in the urban area are the Ousel and Clipstone Brook. The River Ousel adjoins the sewage works and receives the outfall effluent. Samples taken from the river have improved considerably since the new plant came into operation.

CARAVAN SITES

One site only—The Vynes, Hockliffe Road, is Licensed. The present Licence expires on the 31st December, 1968, and renewal of same is conditional upon various requirements being met. Whilst the standard of the site is generally satisfactory from the short term aspect any extension of the present permission would necessitate the site being made to comply with the full model standards.

RODENT CONTROL

The ways in which rats and mice can damage health and property are many. Nowhere else in the whole field of environmental health work can one see the immediate fruits of labour so clearly and dramatically as in Rodent Control. The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, places an obligation on occupiers of land to notify the Local Authority if rats or mice living on or resorting to the land in substantial numbers. In order to encourage occupiers to report to the Council, treatment measures to domestic premises are carried out without charge. During the year, control has been applied systematically to the refuse tip, sewage disposal works and the main sewers. All agricultural lands, waterways and canals were surveyed and the necessary disinfection measures taken.

7.—HOUSING

CLEARANCE AREAS

The Ministry by circulars 11/65 and 21/65 called for final estimates of houses considered to be unfit and for a programme of Council house building. One of the objects of the survey was to attempt to establish an objective criteria for identifying slum property. Some 200 houses within the new urban district can be included in this category according to current standards. The Health Committee put before the Council their proposals in detail for dealing with these houses in a 4 year programme and on the 9th October formal representation was made to the Minister on four clearance areas to be dealt with during 1966-67. These four areas, comprising 31 houses and involving some 91 families, are in the Mill Road, Chapel Path, Church Street area of the town and were chosen for, among other reasons, being reasonably close to the town centre and capable of development for both aged persons and other housing requirements.

Due to the problems which this kind of housing action is bound to create and the necessity for proper integration with the Council's own house building programme, the County Council were again informed of the urgency of producing a Town Map so that all aspects of housing and development were adequately controlled and integrated.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSING ACTION

When, in the opinion of the Council, a house is unfit and beyond repair at what may be considered a reasonable cost, legal machinery can be put in motion to decide the future use of the house. By this means an owner can submit proposals for rendering it fit for habitation or give an undertaking that the house will not be further occupied until rendered fit. If no proposals are accepted then Demolition or Closing Orders can be made. Houses dealt with in this way included Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Soulbury Road; Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Soulbury Road; 21 New Road; 22 Old Road; 17a Bridge Street; and Nos. 35 and 37 Lake Street.

Closing Orders were revoked in respect of 23 Market Square and 18a Mentmore Road, the owners having carried out the repairs and improvements necessary to render them suitable for occupation.

Houses demolished during the course of the year included Nos. 175, 177, 181, 183 and 185 Heath Road; Nos. 7 to 15 Mill Road; Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Baker Street; Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Baker Street and Nos. 44, 46, 48 and 50 Lake Street.

The redevelopment of confirmed clearance area sites in Bassett Road, Bedford Street and Old Road has now been completed and the various housing units are fully occupied.

Delays have occurred, however, with the redevelopment of the Baker Street and Stanbridge Road sites, but outline planning permission was received towards the end of the year for Stanbridge Road. This permission reserved the western portion (one-third approximately) for future road improvements. These two areas when completed are likely to take some 88 housing units between them.

REPAIR

The Public Health Acts are used to a very large extent in dealing with houses in disrepair. The condition "any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance" can be used to describe a very large variety of the defects found in older houses. Forty-two informal notices were served under this procedure to secure the repairs required. Use was also made of Section 138 of this Act (as amended by the Water Act) to secure the provision of a sufficient supply of water for four terraced houses in Vandyke Road.

STANDARD GRANTS

Over the last few years 190 applications have been approved under the Government's improvement schemes. Of 29 applications received this year, 28 were approved and one refused.

The procedure for dealing with standard grants in particular, as opposed to discretionary grants, requires further simplification if any real headway is to be made in improving the nation's stock of old houses.

The Health Committee has suggested to the Ministry that one way of achieving this is by fixed contributions for each of the basic amenities. The actual cost of providing these amenities could then be disregarded. It is hoped that the Ministry can do something in this direction.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENTS

The Housing Act, 1964, provides for the compulsory improvements of houses by the declaration of "improvement areas." The procedures involved, however, are so cumbersome and complicated that no attempt has as yet been made to invoke these provisions.

MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Houses in multiple occupation continue to demand a great deal of the health department's time. At one house alone, which was occupied by six families at one time, it was found necessary to serve notices under Section 15, Section 16 and Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, calling upon the persons in control to provide sufficient sinks with hot and cold water; the provision of adequate means of escape in case of fire and to limit the maximum number of persons to 9. Notices were also served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957, to carry out repairs. In addition the top floor of the house and two rooms on the ground floor were closed following action under Sections 12 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

In the end, however, it is only by constant inspection work and the achieving of good public relations with immigrant populations that good standards of occupation emerge.

8.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD FOOD PREMISES

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, is the main piece of legislation covering food premises and their personnel. The types of food premises visited this year involved Hotels, fish and chip shops, wet fish shops, bakers-confectioners and factory canteens.

The biggest obstacle to a really high standard of food hygiene is the careless and disinterested food handler. No amount of stainless steel or good structural conditions will recompense for sound basic cleanliness and an appreciation of the necessity for it. There is always the difficulty of course in areas of high employment to obtain the right kind of labour.

The standard of Licensed Premises continues to improve and all the Brewery firms concerned in the district have been circulated with our standard code for this type of business.

With reference to Ice-Cream, our greatest difficulty this year has been keeping track of the numerous vans which operated in the district during the summer months. Increasing use is made of "mobile factories" for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream and a similar situation developed with regard to "hard" ice-cream.

In one instance six mobile vans were obtaining their supplies from a large refrigerated vehicle; the vans in their turn being stationed, at the completion of the day's trading, at the front and back gardens of the respective owner's house, each being connected to the main power supply of the house. It was felt that to enable better means of control to be exercised the Minister should make regulations under Section 21 of the Principal Act. These views were passed to the Urban District Council's Association.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district with a relatively small throughput. Slaughtering occupies two days per week only.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1963, placed upon the Council the responsibility to ensure that by the 1st October, 1965, all meat produced in its district was inspected. There is a detailed technique of post-mortem examination detailed on the regulations and all meat passed as fit for human consumption has to be stamped with the Council identification and by the inspector who examined the meat.

The following is the number of animals killed for human consumption and examined for this purpose.

APPENDIX

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed and inspected ...	245	2	481	632	Nil

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>				
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	49	—	77	42
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	20%	—	16%	18%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	2.7%

Cysticercosis:

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Of the total of 1360 animals which passed through the slaughterhouse, the total weight of material requiring condemnation amounted to 557 lbs. approx. During the year 83 visits were made to the slaughterhouse for meat inspection purposes.

9.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

These columns depend for their accuracy on notifications received from general practitioners. Some of the diseases have now become so unimportant that there is nowhere near full notification so that the figures given can only be taken as an indication of the trend.

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

Disease	0 - 5	5 - 15	Over 15	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles ...	50 (198)	24 (120)	— (1)	74 (319)	1 (—)
Scarlet Fever ...	7 (8)	6 (14)	— (—)	13 (22)	— (—)
Whooping Cough ...	6 (3)	2 (5)	— (—)	8 (8)	1 (—)
Pneumonia ...	1 (1)	2 (—)	— (2)	3 (3)	— (—)
Erysipelas ...	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
Infective Hepatitis	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)

Figures for 1964 are given in brackets.

TUBERCULOSIS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 years ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—15 years ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—35 years ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
35—65 years ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Over 65 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	...

NUMBER ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR

								M.	F.
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION (Respiratory Tuberculosis)

This District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7
Bedfordshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2

(The number of cases involved is so small that wide fluctuation of the rate is possible).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

This Section provides for the removal to hospital or Part III accommodation on a Court Order, of sick or old people who cannot look after themselves.

This Legislation was not used during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

A mobile Unit visits the Health Centre once a week for half-an-hour and during this time patients sent by their doctors can quickly be X-rayed.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the County Council through the Southern Health Division.

The relevant figures are integrated for the whole Division and are well up to the national average.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF			Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	3	—		—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	61	17	—		—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	3	1	—		—
TOTAL	68	21	—		—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			No. of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	2	—
Sanitary Accommodation :				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No. (9)
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)	
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ... { Cleaning & Washing	13	63	—	—	—	—	—	13
	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

Rush & Warwick
Printers
Leighton Buzzard